

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MARCH 22.
FENIAN PRISONERS, &c.

THE O'Donoghue asked the Attorney-General if he did not think it would have

ESCAPE OF SILENCE.

I should mention to the House that the following statement was made in 1850 as to Mr. Stephens:

"It appears that a person, who I deeply lament to say bore the hands of justice, who was known by the name of Stephens, whose name was Stephens, appeared about a year ago in some of our meetings in Skibbereen, sometimes in Bantry, sometimes in Kenmare, sometimes at Killarney. He declared himself one of the patriots of 1848, and therefore qualified himself to guide the movement of 1850. I will prove that the name of Stephens was used through whom it was understood the American would come over to Ireland, aided by the French, to conquer the country; that the conspirators were to be conveyed from America and soldiers from France. This man, Stephens, will find constant reference to as the person through whom the movement was to be obtained, and that bears directly on the overt acts laid in the indictment."

In every part of the country they were discriminating against their verdure. Stephens is lodged in her Majesty's Prison at Newgate, a firm. He was as safe in Richmond Prison as her Majesty's Prison was in Windsor Castle. I have I think sufficiently indicated the character of Stephens. He had been three times in the Insurrectionary movements, and having been brought before the Court, he took the responsibility of the Executive Government on his own shoulders. That responsibility is not to be fixed on any inferior or subordinate person. (Hear, hear.) The Executive Government cannot escape the responsibility of telling the House what happened in the matter of the mutiny, and how it happened that Stephens was in the matter. It could only escape by a combination of three circumstances: first, that no military guard could be sent to the prison; second, if there was a sufficient guard of military police to have him withdrawn; and third, the mutiny of the prison.

down to the present. (Cheers.) The right hon. gentleman is always amusing, always entertaining, and never more so, I think, than when he gives range to his fertile imagination, as he has done to a great extent in the remarks which he has just made, and which he has been narrating, because the transactions which he has been narrating are not only untrue, and not upon personal knowledge, and a great away from me, I am in a position to state, rest upon no solid foundation. The right hon. gentleman began by commenting on the policy which led, he says, to the charge and even the forwarding to definite charges against the Executive Government, and having failed in their duty, but he takes the opportunity of moving for papers in relation to a particular transaction to bring charges and imputations against the conduct of the Executive Government, and he announces the possibility of calling attention on a future occasion to the policy of the Government as having led to these lamentable events.

Q. Now, you said these men, I have to say to you, that the Board of Prisoners did not say that it extra men were required Government could pay for them. That question, however, was never decided one way or the other. But the fact remains that the governor, who had been in charge of the prison since 1868, having represented to the Government that the Government was to furnish police in order to secure the prisoners, his application was at once granted, and when represented that he required a military guard Government sent directions to the military authorities to place an ample force of soldiers at the prison, the military authorities, having ascertained that there was no recommendation of troops at the prison, directed the town-major to send military guard there, but the Governor, without communicating with the Government on the subject, directed the town-major that he did not want the military guard.

cession leaders, which the authorities of the State still made. Of Mr. Davis, the ex-Confederate speaker, other in pity than in anger— " regard him as the David of the South, the victim of a dangerous political heresies, for which he is by no means personally responsible: a victim, likewise, of the ingenious machinations of cunning and unscrupulous agents, whose true character he had never penetrated." " Davis was a man of fine frontiers and a noble mind, but he was not a statesman, and he was in fact more sanguine than himself; in fine, as the most involuntary instrument of dark and potential dangers generated in the womb of Revolution, which led him to claim and to exercise powers, the exercise of which he was not competent to sustain." " Indeed, he believed to be indispensable to the successful execution of the grand scheme of Secession, which he had for so many years devoted the best

From the Special Correspondent of the Statesman

Rebellion; or, Scylla and Charybdis, consisting
Observations upon the Causes, Course, and Conse-

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servants during her stay; it unimensions in the pl of in the evening of her arrival; a serenade with her; an official reception at the railway terminus and a grand dinner at the hotel by the manager and staff of the Marcellus. The Marcellus is a magnificent residence in a calèche drawn by four horses, which will be announced beforehand by special *officers*; a splendid dinner the day after her arrival; the Alcazar brilliantly illuminated and decorated during her stay; no more to be observed at the *chateau* of Marcellus society. Templing, with the *chateau* of Marcellus has declined it, and the *Temps* says: "What does she also require—a salvo of twenty-one guns, National Guards drawn up to receive her, and keys of the city presented to her on a silver

NEW ZEALAND

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au/nla.news-page1470

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THIS DAY, the 8th instant, at noon, at the residence of the defendant, near the corner of Bourke and Campbell streets, Sydney, the **SHERIFF** will cease to be sold by public auction, unless this writ be

